The People's Press.

VOL. XXI. | SALEM, N. C., DECEMBER 4, 1873. | NO. 49.

The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS:--CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy, one year......$2 00
" " six months,......1 00
" " three months,......75

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ten lines or one inch space, or less, to constitute a square.

One square, one insertion,......$1 00
Each subsequent insertion,......50

Court advertisements will be charged higher than the regular rates.

Special Notices charged 50 per cent. higher than ordinary advertisements.

Liberal deductions made by special contracts, to large advertisers.

Select Miscellany.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

MURDER WILL OUT.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY OF CRIME AND RETRIBUTION, NOW FIRST PUBLISHED.

A LEAF FROM A LAWYER'S DIARY.

[The following graphic and remarkable narrative has been obtained by us from a prominent lawyer in one of the Eastern Kentucky counties. The facts in it have not before been published, but for their entire accuracy the reputation of the writer will vouch.—*Ed. Courier-Journal.*

In 1865 I was the State's Attorney in the —— judicial district of Kentucky.

I had gone to the county of O——, one of the counties in the district, for the purpose of being present in the prosecution of the criminals. There had been no court held in that county since 1861, owing to the civil war. I found everything in the worst confusion possible. Men had been murdered in cold blood, and nothing was done with their murderers. Murder, arson, robbery and all the crimes in the catalogue, had been committed with impunity, and the malefactors had gone unwhipped of justice, owing to the absence of law. During the war everything was anarchy; there was neither safety to women nor innocent children—all suffered alike. When it was known that there would be a circuit court held in that county, the news attracted a very large crowd.

On Monday morning, November 8th, 1865, I found a large crowd in B——, the county seat of O——. Men, women and children came, some thirty miles. Guerillas and bushwhackers came with their guns and pistols, as if to overawe the court, and determined that none of their gang should be indicted for the numerous murders of which they had been guilty. Court opened, and the Sheriff returned his list of a grand jury. The Court instructed them as to their duty; they were sworn and sent to their rooms. I had determined in my own mind that every person that had been guilty of a felony or misdemeanor in O—— county should be regularly indicted, if I could in any way obtain the evidence against them.

There was a case that was shrouded in mystery. A young man, who was the pride of a widowed mother, had suddenly disappeared from the county about two years before and had never been heard from. His name was Charles Belknap; he was an only child; handsome, finely-educated, and as brave as a lion. I made diligent inquiry. I had about one hundred witnesses summoned. I examined them closely, and when I dismissed them I warned them to tell no one what transpired in the grand-jury room. In that way I hoped to keep the real murderers in the dark as to what I was doing.

I could only gather the following circumstances in the case: That young Belknap had left his home in June, 1863, and was riding a very fine horse, with 1,500 in his possession. He failed to return at night, and his mother became very uneasy about him and the next morning set out to inquire for him. She went to the house of Squire Mosely, who lived about five miles from her, a leading man in the county, and told her story and made inquiries concerning her son. The Squire told her that her son was at his house the day before and left in the direction of the town B.; that he left about 10 o'clock in the morning. This was all she could hear of him. No one else had seen him, and she returned home a broken-hearted mother. She made inquiries of every person; every stranger that passed was interrogated, but all in vain. She still kept up her search for her missing boy, and about twelve months after he had so mysteriously disappeared, she was returning home from one of her searches and met Squire Mosely. The Squire told her he had heard from her boy; that he was in Iowa. He had received a letter from him, and that he would be at home soon, &c. Mrs. Belknap went directly to the Squire's house without communicating her intention to him, and inquired of the family for the letter that the Squire had received from her long lost boy. The family seemed surprised, and knew nothing about such a letter having been received.

This was all the evidence I could get as to the probable fate of her son. What was I to do? I went to my room and studied over the matter. How could I say that young Belknay had been murdered? His body had not been found; and who would dare to accuse Squire Mosely of such a crime? I lay in my bed that night thinking over the circumstances, and it was near 4 o'clock in the morning when I fell asleep. I slept until 8 o'clock, I got up, washed and dressed myself, fully determined to indict Squire Mosely for the crime of murder. I went to the grand jury room, directly after eating a hearty breakfast. I told the foreman what my intentions were. I drew up the indictment, accusing Squire Mosely of the crime of murder, committed as follows, viz;

"The said Squire Mosely, on the — day of August, 1863, in the county of O——, did feloniously and with malice afore-thought kill and murder Charles Belknap by shooting him with a gun loaded with a leaden bullet, against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Kentucky."

I presented the indictment to the grand jury, and they endorsed it a true bill. I cautioned the members of the jury to say nothing about what we had done, but to keep the whole thing secret, and if before the court adjourned nothing turned up to fix the crime on the Squire, that we could destroy the indictment. The grand jury found indictments against eighteen persons for murder, and so secretly was it managed that the sheriff had them all in jail at once.

The indicting of so many persons naturally produced great excitement among the citizens. I went to my room that night and double-locked my door, examined my pistol and put it under the head of my bed. About 12 o'clock I heard a knock at my door; I demanded to know who was there. A person answered, "a friend." I got up, lit a lamp, took my pistol in my hand and opened the door. A stranger stepped in. I closed the door and demaned his business. He seemed very much frightened, and casting a hasty glance around the room to satisfy himself that there was no other person in the room except myself, he told me that his name was Colby, and stated that he wanted to communicate a very important fact to me concerning the fate of young Belknap. I told him to proceed. He wanted to know whether he could turn State's evidence and save himself. I replied in the affirmative. He then told me that he knew where young Belknap was buried, that Squire Mosely had killed him, and got $1,500 from his person, and had run Belknap's horse off and sold him to some Confederate soldiers, and that he had assisted Mosely in burying Belknap. I told Colby to keep his seat in my room, that he should not be hurt; and I went out, hunted up the sheriff and told him to get eight or ten reliable men and bring them to my room. He did so. I then took the sheriff and Colby into a room and made Colby repeat the story over to that officer. I then directed the sheriff to procure a sack and take Colby and the men he had brought with him and go and get the bones of young Belknap and bring them to my room that night. The sheriff did as I directed him.

When court convened the next morning, and as I stepped into the court-room, Squire Mosely was the first man I saw. I had the grand jury called, and they presented the indictment against Squire Mosely for murder. People looked at one another in blank amazement, and looked incredulous. Squire Mosely marched up to the bar and demanded a trial then; that the charge was a base fabrication and false. I whispered to the sheriff to bring the sack. He did so. I told him to empty the contents on a bench in front of Squire Mosely; and as the bones of the murdered man fell out upon the bench, they seemed to sound the death knell of the man. He looked the picture of despair, and dropped in his seat and covered his face with his hands. I announced to the court that all that was mortal of Charles Belknap was then in court, and I was ready to proceed with the trial.

Excitement ran high, the mob shrieked and howled "Hang him! hang him!" and the court was powerless to protect the miserable man. The mob, with the mother of young Charles Belknap at their head, forcibly took the trembling culprit out of the custody of the sheriff and hung him to a limb of the nearest tree. Before he swung off he acknowleged his guilt.

And as I passed by his lifeless form swinging from the limb of that tree, I was forcibly reminded of the legal phrase, "Murder will out."

A Japanese Execution.

The London *Times* has received from a correspondent the following account of a Japanese execution:

I went to see an execution at Yeddo out of a vile curiosity. I repented of it, but still it was a most extraordinary spectacle, and impressed me very much. The culprits were eight in number, one being a woman. They were all beheaded with a sword. The operation was performed with wonderful dexterity and coolness, and not one of them, even the woman, showed the slightest symtom of fear.—There was a space of ground roped off; inside were three holes dug in the ground, with a little mound behind each, on which was spread a mat for the criminal to kneel on. On one side of the enclosure were two Japanese officials, in chairs, to see the thing properly conducted. I had a place directly in front of the mounds, at about six feet distance. The criminals were placed in a row on one side of the enclosure, blindfolded with paper (they use paper for everything there.) What struck me most was the horrid coolness of the executioner's assistant, a good-looking lad of about eighteen. He went up to each poor wretch in his turn, gave him a tap on the shoulder, led him up to the mound and made him kneel on the mat; he then strapped his shoulders, made him stretch out his neck and said: "That will do," and in a flash the man's head was in the hole in front of him, and his bleeding neck was, as it were, staring me in the face.—The assistant, still with the same pleasant smile, picked the head up, threw some water over the face to wash off the blood and mud, and presented it to the Japanese officials, who nodded, and signed to go on with the next; the assistant then gave the corpse a blow between the shoulders to expel the blood, and finally threw the carcass aside like a log of wood. He then repeated the same pleasant programme with the next.

I never thought a man's head could come off so easily; it was like chopping cabbages, only accompanied with a peculiar and most horrid sound—that of cutting meat, in fact. There was a dense crowd of Japanese present, including many women, and even children; these people never ceased to eat, smoke and chatter the whole time, making remarks on the performance, and even occasionally laughing, just as if it were at a theatre.—The executioner poured water on his sword between each decapitation, as one wets a knife in order to cut india-rubber.

A Romantic Story---A Woman's Plot.

The telegraph has briefly announced the escape of Sharkey, the murderer of Dunn, confined under sentence of death in the New York Tombs. The New York *Sun* of Saturday morning details the particulars:

As soon as the fact of Sharkey's escape was known it was telegraphed to the police central office, and an investigation was begun. At first the keeper (Phillips) professes the utmost ignorance. Then he remembered that two women approaching from Sharkey's cell had presented their tickets and passed down the staircase. The wife of Mart Allen, the burglar, he had suffered to go through the gate without a ticket, she having told him that Warden Johnson permitted her to enter without a ticket, she having told him that Warden Johnson permitted her to enter without one. This woman upon reaching the outer gate in the office, having failed to show a ticket was halted by the keeper stationed there. Women visitors upon entering the prison are given red tickets, and [illegible] receive white ones. The warden said that her story was untrue, and suspected that some one had escaped with the woman's ticket, and discovered that Sharkey was the missing prisoner. Mrs. Allen was locked up. The warden called the keepers together and questioned them. The one at the outer gate remembered two women as he supposed them to be passing by him. The one with a white veil spoke to a policeman near by. He said nothing to the warden, however, and did not attempt to stop the suspicious person. Keeper Phillips, who was on the tier, and who opened the gate for the disguised murderer, was much excited. He said he saw no one step from Sharkey's cell. He is supposed to keep all the cells on his tier in full view while on duty.

The prisoner in the cell opposite that of Sharkey told the warden that he saw Maggie Jordan in front of the cell as usual, and that another woman whom he afterwards recognized as the wife of Mart Allen, was with her. Maggie Jordan had a key and unlocked the cell door, and the woman with her passed a package to Sharkey, and then the door was closed. He noticed that Sharkey's moustache had been shaved off. In a few moments the door was again opened and Sharkey attired in woman's clothing stepped out, and Mrs. Allen gave him her ticket. When asked why he made no outcry at the time, the prisoner said that none of the keepers were around. Sharkey wore a white veil, the prisoner said, and went out with Maggie Jordan. The keeper at the other gate passed the veiled person in female dress, and they were seen to enter a Blecker street car, at Elm and Franklin street, and ride as far as Canal street, then they crossed over to the Brandeth House and entered a carriage and were driven rapidly away. It was generally believed that Sharkey is still in the city, and it was hinted that some of the keepers in the Tombs assisted him in his departure from that place. The Commissioners of Charities and Corrections are condemned for granting passes to women of notoriously bad character to enter the prison, and it was thought very strange that keepers in the prison would pass veiled women.

Sharkey is about thirty-one years of age, of Scotch descent. His father is a leading member of an up-town Episcopal church, and a man of high standing. Young Sharkey was dissipated in his youth, and became a reckless gambler. He was noted as one of the best dressed men in the city, and during his imprisonment was always faultlessly attired. His cell was the most comfortable and best furnished in the Tombs. His friends did everything to make his stay pleasant, and Maggie Jordan, notwithstanding his brutality toward her, has stood by him, and who at length effected his escape, sold her best clothing and jewelry to furnish him with means so that he might live well. About two or three years ago he was reported to be worth $200,000. He speculated much in Wall Street, and lost money. In other gambling operations the great bulk of his fortune disappeared. In September last year, after returning from a funeral, he met Robert Dunn in "The Place" on Hudson street, and accused him of trying to defraud him in a gambling debt. A quarrel ensued, and he killed Dunn. He was convicted in the General Sessions and sentenced to be hanged. His counsel obtained a stay of proceedings, and the case was to be argued before the general term of the Supreme Court.

The Scene in Havana Described.

A reporter for the New York *Tribune* had an interview Friday before last with Gen. Oscar V. Dayton, who left Havana on November 8th, and was present during the carnival which followed the first and second butcheries. He said that the news came on the day of the arrival of the new Captain-General; that the volunteers were wild with excitement; that his quarters were with a friend at the hotel San Carlos; and that, while admonished that his life would be in peril if it were known by the volunteers that he was an American, he was enabled to overlook from the balcony the entire scene of rejoicing. All the streets, he observed, were decorated with the Spanish colors—red, white and red—extending from one side to the other, overhead, and the volunteers marched back and forth maddened with liquor, the bands playing the national airs. He said that the air rang with their curses upon Americans; that these demonstrations continued for three days, constantly increasing in their madness, and that during this carnival he did not consider it safe to venture into the streets. He said the constant theme was that they would get rid of the "pirates," as they were called, before there was a chance of interference. He related the following incident as illustrating the desperation with which the patriots fight. The volunteers demanded of an acquaintance his ox for a barbecue on the eve of one of their battles with the Cubans, but when the fight was over, so great had been the slaughter of the Spanish troops that there were none left able to indulge in the feast, and the ox remained unconsumed.

When you hear a man say that the world owes him a living, you may be sure here are overcharges on his bill.

The Life of a Submarine Cable.

A remarkable instance of the precarious life of our submarine cables has recently been brought to light by the superintendent of the Persian Gulf telegraphs. It seems that in repairing the disabled wire between Kurrachee and Gwador—a nautical distance of about three hundred miles—the fault was ascertained to be about one hundred and eighteen miles from the former place. The telegraph steamer having arrived at the point indicated found, by soundings, that the sea bottom was very irregular and gashed; and, on winding in the cable, the resistance was so great that the electricians supposed it was caught in a rock. When it was brought to the surface the body of a large whale firmly secured by two and a half turns of the cable, just above the tail, revealed the real trouble. It was supposed that the huge fish was [illegible] cable to rid himself of parasites, and, as it overhung a submarine cavity, he, probably with a flop of his tail, twisted it around him and came to an untimely end.

Such casualties, of course, are rarely to be looked for. But the facts which are now constantly coming into notice regarding our submarine cables go far to explode the prevailing notion that these vital nerves of civilization are not in danger from submarine life. In the Malta-Alexandria cable a piece of the core, from which the iron sheeting had been worn away, was found to have been pierced by a shark, pieces of his teeth inhering in the gutta percha. The Cuba-Florida and the China cables have been similarly damaged. In the recent operations for the repair of the Atlantic cable of 1865 pieces of the old strand of 1858 were raised, and where the sheathing had given way the core was indented by worms, resembling old worm-eaten timber or books.

These interesting facts argue the necessity of multiplying submarine cables between the great international marts and centres of trade and intercourse to meet grave emergencies, when a single cable might be silenced. They also suggest the need of much greater care in selecting and surveying the deep sea bed, so as to find a level and smooth surface for the safe repose of the wire.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Milk in Winter.

A great many farmers have plenty of milk in summer, but run out of the article in winter; or rather, their cows run out of it. They fail to supply the article when called for. Now, milk is a good thing, a good article of diet, good for infants and old folks, good to furnish cream and butter, and every one who pretends to be a farmer ought to have plenty of it all winter. But to have it, there are certain requisites. One of these is warm shelter, another is plenty of nutritious food, and another still is regularity in milking and feeding, and kindness in caring for so good an animal.—Why, a good cow is one of the family, almost. Everybody should have a kind word for her. She should be looked up to with respect. If there is anything dainty in the food line for such animals, she should have it. If a good big quantity of the rich lacteal fluid is wanted, she should be regailed twice a day with some nice warm slop of bran and corn meal.—You can no more get much milk from dry food than you can get blood from a turnip. We want everybody to be plenty of milk, and we want cows to have warm shelter and plenty of food to furnish it.

How to Make Farm Life Attractive.

1. By less hard work. Farmers often undertake more than they can do well, and consequently work too early and too late.

2. By more system. The farmer should have a time to begin and stop labor. They should put more mind and machinery into their work. They should theorize as well as practice, and let both go together. Farming is moral, healthy and respectable; and, in the long run, may be made profitable. The farmer should keep good stock, and out of debt.

3. By taking care of health. Farmers have a healthy variety of exercise, but too often neglect cleanliness, eat irregularly and hurriedly, sleep in ill-ventilated apartments and expose themselves needlessly to the cold.

4. By adorning the home. Books, papers, music and reading, should all be brought to bear upon the in-door family entertainments; and neatness and comfort, order, shrubbery, flowers and fruits should harmonize all without. There would be fewer desertions of old homesteads if pains were taken to make them agreeable. Ease, order, health, and beauty are compatible with farm life, and were ordained to go with it.

How Mirrors are Silvered.

The following description of "silvering" plate glass for mirrors is mainly founded upon the method pursued at St. Gobin and Ravenhead. After polishing each glass tablet intended to make a looking-glass is silvered, or, more correctly, coated on one side with an amalgam of tin. In the preparation of this amalgam, tinfoil is used, but it must be beaten from the finest tin, and possess a surface similar to that of polished silver. The art of silvering is simple, and merely requires dexterity. The glass plate having been thoroughly cleansed from all grease and and dirt with putty powder and wood ashe, the workman proceeds to lay a sheet of tinfoil smoothly upon the table, carefully pressing out with a cloth dabber all wrinkles and places likely to form air bubbles. He spreads over it a quantity of mercury, taking care that all parts are equally covered, and then the glass plate is pushed gently on to the surface, commencing at one edge. The glass is allowed to remain for twenty-four hours. It is then removed to a wooden incline similar to a reading-desk, to allow of the excess of mercury draining off. As the amalgam gradually sets, the incline is increased till finally the plate reaches the perpendicular, when the process is finished, and the mirror removed to the storeroom.—*Iron Age.*

Truth sometimes tastes like a medicine, but that is an evidence that we are ill.

Heroic Conduct and Sad Fate of a Noble Woman.

Among the first who hastened to the relief of the Shreveport sufferers was Agnes Arnold, of Philadelphia. Miss Arnold was an orphan, the daughter of a United States naval officer, but when only three years old she was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. S. Arnold, of Philadelphia. She grew up into a beautiful and accomplished woman, lovely in character as in features, the joy of her adopted parent's home, the idol of her friends. She loved, and, more fortunate than most women, the maiden found one worthy of her love. Miss Arnold and her lover, himself a wealthy man, were engaged to be married when the first sad tidings came from Shreveport. Yellow fever, of a most virulent and malignant type, had broken out—numbers had been attacked and many were already dead. Those who were able to do so were flying in affright [illegible] disease. The stricken were uncared for, and neglect killed almost as many as the fever. The physicians called loudly for assistance. When Miss Arnold saw the call she at once resolved to go and do what she might of good to the afflicted. Her parents and her lover were horror-stricken when they learned her determination, and implored her to abandon such a perilous mission. But she steadfastly refused, and the only concession she would make was an agreement to wait for a few days until it could be ascertained whether the call for nurses had been responded to. Every day, however, brought fresh demands for assistance, and Miss Arnold started upon her noble mission. On arriving in Shreveport her services were offered to the physicians, and gladly accepted. The nurses were few, the patients many, and she soon had more than enough of work. Her intelligence, her vigilance and her prudence made her the admiration of the doctors, and her kindness, her amiability, and the devotion with which she waited upon her charges, rendered her a favorite in the sick room. From home to home the beautiful girl went, facing the horrors of the plague with a courage almost more than human. As one patient died, spite of all efforts to save, or recovered through careful nursing, she went on to another, and then another, seemingly never tiring, and displaying marvellous strength and endurance. In the vilest quarters of the town with the worst cases of the disease, she was seen sitting in the squalid room, and by the bed-side of the fever-stricken wretches, watching, nursing, praying. Angel Agnes they soon began to call her, and the lovely stranger did indeed seem a very angel of Heaven as she went along on her mission of mercy and of love. But tasking herself as she did—deaf to all remonstrance and advice—the end must come. One morning a nurse failed to obey summons from the principal physician, and the favorite attendant was not seen among the sick. Soon it was known that Angel Agnes was herself ill—that the poison had entered her veins. Friends were telegraphed, and the lover came on to nurse his betrothed. Hardly, however, had he reached the city, when he, too, was stricken down, and in a short time Angel Agnes and her affianced husband lay dead in the same building. Let us believe that they met in another and a better world, where sickness does not enter, and where parting is unknown.

Suicide of Nine Chinese Girls.

A recent China newspaper publishes the following account of an incident which is reported to have taken place at Whampoa:

Nine young girls, living with different families in the village, seem to have entertained an aversion to married life. Seeing the misery and toil to which the members of the family with whom they lived were subjected, and above all the slave-like obedience of wives to the wills of their husbands, the damsels in question came to the resolution of putting an end to their earthly careers, which is here carried into effect by a different *modus operandi* to that of opium-poisoning in vogue in Hong Kong. The nine damsels met by appointment on the bank of the river, at the entrance of one of the creeks in the vicinity of "Brown Folly," attired in heavy winter garments, which they had sewn all together in order to prevent a seperation. While thus united in body, heart and mind the damsels plunged into the deep. As this happened close to the time of the festival of the seven female genii, who descended from heaven and are called the "seven sisters," all sorts of superstitious conclusions are drawn from it.

Forests of the Sea.

The sea has not only its mountains, its [illegible] and streams, its forests with their peculiar plants, [illegible] color, their lovely flower gardens and extended prairies; it has [illegible] landscapes, that are more splendid and fairy-like than any that are to be seen on the earth. Let us take the sea fire garden for example. It grows in such a beautiful form, and its colors are so lovely, that those who have seen it growing out under the water say that it surpasses their powers of description.

The fire gardens at the bottom of the sea stretch over the prairies of the sea, and climb up the mountain sides. They are covered over with the beautiful gold-colored coral moss. Its leaves wave to and fro with the currents of the water, and the long branches are agitated sometimes with the great storms that pervade the bottom as well as the surface of the seas. The largest forest in the world is in the Sea of Sargossa, between the Azores and Antilles, and is six times larger than Germany; so that Columbus needed fourteen days to sail over it.—*Rural New Yorker.*

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Atkinson ordained P. T. Rogers to the Diocoanats in St. Augustine's Chapel last week. Mr. Rogers has pursued his studies for the ministry in St. Augustine's Normal School in this city. He will be assigned to duty in St. Joseph's Church, Fayetteville. This will be the first ordination of a colored candidate in the P. E. Church in North Carolina.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

Past Financial Crashes.

We call attention to the article below from the *Sentinel* of the 4th.

"The country is evidently in a very bad way. Every one begins to fear a wide-spread panic accompanied with equally wide-spread disastor. North, South, East, West, men of all classes are becoming greatly alarmed. It may be that only the first large drops of an approaching storm have fallen upon us. We know not, and yet we fear. If a great financial convulsion should come and its limits should only be the limits of our vast country, people must learn quickly the lessons of generosity, charity, kindness, forbearance; must learn to be long-suffering and merciful to one another. In only that way can immense sufferings be prevented. We reproduce a sensible article from the New York *Express* which points to past panics to bolster up the heart of [illegible]

"The country has passed through many worse panics than the present, as it will pass through the present one. Many persons will be hurt now, as before, and some of them financially ruined. There will be great distress in the workshops, great shrinkage of values, great reduction of fancied riches—but, above and beyond all such persons and losses, the country stands as a solid rock. Many of us remember panics of 1834, 1837 and 1857, and here and there a man now lives who was alive in the worst panic the country ever saw—the money pressure of 1778, when it required a pocket full of Continental money to buy a loaf of bread. We have paper money of real value enough, but its volume and small purchasing power for ten years and more have encouraged inflation and stimulated work that belonged to a quarter or half a century hence.

"Long after 1778 came the panic following the war of 1813-'5, and fifty-six and fifty-seven years ago there was a panic that some people still remember with feelings of alarm. Then came the cotton revulsions of 1824, and 13 years later the memorable panic, when on the 10th of May, 1837, all New York city banks stopped payment of coin, and Wall street saw a wilder ferment than at any time since or before; many rich people had not money enough to buy a breakfast. Property fell as money rose, and the country did not recover till in 1850, when California gold began to increase bank capital. In this panic Michigan and the West swarmed with "Wild-cat" banks and bankers. Swartout and Price had defaulted to Europe with public money. Benjamin Rathburn forged $1,400,000, and the Illinois banks robbed the State and people.

The present panic explains itself. Two or three men owe a city banker $11,000,000; of course he suspends and drags a host of people with him. The panic is due more to speculation, the greed for money, extravagant living, than to any other cause. With such modes of doing business, it was fated that the bubble should be pricked, and individuals suffer in great numbers. And now, as always aforetime, the many have to suffer for the mistakes of the few, and no department of business, no kind of labor, escapes the consequences of inflation."

Suicide and Life Insurance.

Life insurance policies usually contain a clause providing that if the insured shall die by his own hand the policy shall become void. An important case has just been concluded in the United States Circuit Court of Iowa. Charles L. Hogan, whose life insured by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, killed himself in 1871, and the company declined to pay, on the ground that Hogan had died by his own hand, within the meaning of the execution stated in the policy. Hogan's administrator consequently brought suit, admitting the suicide, but declaring that the act had been committed whilst Hogan was "temporarily insane." Upon the insanity issue the trial took place before a jury, there being first excluded from the jury-box, however, all jurors who "had the preconceived opinion that a man "was conclusively insane merely because "he committed suicide." Upon the side of the administrator evidence was produced to show that Hogan had, in the latter part of his life, changed from an affectionate husband and father to one who was irritable and morose; that he complained of pains in the head; treated his wife and children harshly, but afterwards denied all remembrance of such conduct; and that, in the opinion of several physicians, who testified as experts, he was really insane. Upon the side of the insurance company, this change in his conduct was admitted, but they declared that it was produced by a different cause than insanity. They showed that his family relations were unpleasant; that he got into severe pecuniary embarrassment; was a defaulter to the express [illegible] which he was employed, and had embezzled a five hundred dollar money package, which the company was engaged just before his death in tracing out. Exposure being imminent, he ineffectually tried to borrow the money necessary to make good his deficit, and finally the superintendent of the express company unexpectedly appeared in Hogan's office to investigate his accounts, and on the same day Hogan shot himself. The jury, after an hour's deliberation, gave a verdict for the insurance company, and declared, in a special finding, that Hogan voluntarily took his own life. A motion subsequently made for a new trial was overruled. This case has an important bearing upon life insurance in connection with suicide.

Wake has 26 convicts in the penitentiary, leading all others. New Hanover is next, having 23. Edgecombe has 16. Duplin 15. Halifax 14. Guilford and Craven 12 each. Mecklenburg and Beaufort 10 each. The average number during the last eight months was 401. The cost of feeding each per day was 13 cents. The total expenditures for the year ending Nov. 1, 1873, were $74,968.22, and of this $30,947.32 was on "building account."—*Ral. Sentinel.*

A talkative man neither hears nor is heard. He won't listen to others, nor they to him.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1873.

JOB PRINTING.

We call the attention of all classes who wish printing executed neatly, expeditiously, and upon reasonable terms, to the facilities offered at the PEOPLE'S PRESS Printing Establishment. We can furnish, at short notice,

BLANKS, BILL-HEADS,
LETTER-HEADS, CARDS
PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS,
PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES
POSTERS, NOTES, CHECKS,
DRAFTS, &c., &c.

Advertise.

Keep your business constantly before the public by advertising in THE PEOPLE'S PRESS, which is read every week by at least two thousand persons.

"Without the aid of advertisements I could have done nothing in speculation. I have the most complete faith in Printer's Ink. Advertising is the royal road to bus-"

"He who invests one dollar in business, should invest one dollar in advertising that business."—*A. T. Stewart.*

My success is owing to my liberality in advertising.—*Robert Bonner.*

The Right of Repeal.

It is a ridiculous idea that the government of the United States and the Radical party are one and the same thing. They are as wide apart as the antipodes, and as different as black and white. It is very true that for years past the Radical party has administered the government of this country, and very wretchedly and oppressively at that, but the government itself is above and beyond this party, depending alone upon the people for its existence and not to a fast decaying party held together by the prospect of public plunder. The government will live and prosper long after the Radical party shall have been impeached, convicted and sent to the political scaffold by the people, for the high crimes it has committed against the Constitution it was sworn to preserve and defend.

The charges are made that whoever seeks to repeal the acts of the party in power is a "bloody revolutionist." In other words, whoever desires the Constitution restored to its original beauty and simplicity as it came from the hands of our fathers, and under which we prospered as never did any other people known in history, is a traitor. If we wish to find the *real* traitors, we must look for them in the ranks of those who have been false to their oaths, who have, by unconstitutional means, changed the organic law of the land, who denounce "the Constitution as it was" and who shamefully declared, as a Radical Senator did in New York, a few years since, that "the platform of the Republican party has taken the place of that decayed and worm-eaten bequest of the fathers of the Republic—the Constitution of the United States." *There* are the real traitors to be found, and *they* are hand in glove with all the devilment in the country.

The repeal of laws which the enlightened sentiment of the masses condemn is one of those popular prerogatives which give strength and stability to a government such as ours was intended by its founders to be. It is a right which has been exercised from the beginning, and will be exercised as long as we have a government. It would be a pretty state of affairs to brand as "bloody revolutionists" all who claim that right, and would savor more of the despotic governments of Russia and Turkey, where men are knouted and bowstrung for even daring to hint their dislike to the laws, it matters not how oppressive they may be.

The people are sovereigns in this country, and if they, at any future time, after having fairly tested these laws, and become convinced that they are inimical to their peace, progress and prosperity, shall determine to repeal, modify or amend them, they will do so in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, in spite of threats and denunciation. But they say that such action will cause a "conflict." If that should be true, which thank Heaven, it never will be, then the conflict would have to be inaugurated by the party leaders against the people.

We have said nothing in this article about the expediency or non-expediency of repealing or modying certain radical measures which are daily becoming more objectionable. That is a question which the future will determine, and it may be years yet before it is determined. We merely defend the constitutional right of the people to repeal any law they see fit to repeal, which right has been rudely assailed by the radical leaders, with the cry of "*bloody conflict*" to intimidate the popular action in the way of reform.

GOOD AND TRUE.—We are glad to see that good old family newspaper, the NEW YORK OBSERVER, has come out boldly in opposition to the foolish practice of baiting subscribers with *cheap pictures*. It declares the premium business demoralizing, and repudiates it altogether. It will not be long before every paper that is worth having will take the same stand. A *good* family newspaper at $3 a year is the cheapest luxury that can be enjoyed, and we can heartily recommend the NEW YORK OBSERVER as such a paper. S. I. Primo & Co., 37 Park Row, New York.

The Fair grounds and building at Goldsboro were sold on Friday under a foreclosure of a mortgage of $3,500.

No War.

No doubt a large majority of our readers, if not all, will be pleased to learn from the annexed dispatch that, in all probability, peaceful relations between Spain and this country will be maintained, as Spain has made satisfactory concessions, and agreed to the ultimatum of the United States:

MADRID, Nov. 29.—The Spanish cabinet has agreed to the delivery to the United States Government the steamship Virginius and all the persons remaining alive, who were captured with her, leaving the question whether the seizure of the vessel was legal to be settled hereafter by a mixed tribunal. The question whether damages shall be paid to the families or relations of the prisoners who were shot is also to be settled in a similar manner. The decision was not arrived at by the government before it had confidentially consulted with Europe, and was informed by all of them that reparation was due for the capture of the steamer and the execution of captives. The decision is also in conformity with the opinions of the leading Spanish statesmen of all parties to whom the question was submitted by the Government.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—A double-leaded editorial in the *Times* treats of peace as a foregone conclusion and praises what it calls the good temper and tact of Admiral Polo and Secretary Fish in having effected it. It alleges that there is no impropriety in mentioning that Admiral Polo ... bring about a peaceable solution without forgetting for a moment the claims of his own country. The *Herald's* dispatch says: "Secretary Fish has no doubt that the Spanish Government will be able to enforce orders in restoring the Virginius to the United States. The Colonial Minister Saler, now in Havana, will personally see that orders of the home government are carried out.

All the Washington special in the morning journals unite in asserting that Spain has conceded to our demands and peace is assured. The *Tribune* dispatch says: "The dispatch deciding the grave question whether there shall be peace or war between the United States and Spain was received by Mr. Fish to-night and communicated to the President and Cabinet. It is of the most satisfactory character, and concedes all demands made by the United States. These demands, as heretofore stated were as follows: First, the release of the officers and crew of the Virginius yet living. Second, the return of the Virginius. Third, salute of the flag, and provision for the families of the slain captives. The only reservation on the part of Spain is with reference to firing the salute. To enable further investigation to be made, the date for this salute has been fixed at the 25th of December, to provide for the contingency of Spain's not being able to enforce promised concessions. The work on naval construction is not to be interrupted." The *Times* dispatch in addition to the above, says Spain also agrees to bring to trial and punishment the officers who perpetrated the horrible butchery.

The North Carolina Resolutions.

The following preamble and resolutions were offered in the Senate of our Legislature by Mr. Dunham, and placed on the calendar;

Whereas, The authorities of the island of Cuba, in criminal disregard of the usages of civilization and of common humanity, and in open defiance of the power of the Government of the United States, have recently murdered certain of its citizens while under the protection of its flag; and

Whereas, for five years the patriots of Cuba have successfully resisted the efforts of the Spanish government to reduce them into subjugation, and have maintained and are now maintaining war in defence of their liberties and for the establishment of constitutional government. Now, therefore, the General Assembly of North Carolina do

Resolve, That in their opinion it has now become the duty of the government of the United States to recognize the belligerent rights of the patriot army, and to demand ample reparation for the outrage offered to its flag, and swift punishment upon the murderers of its citizens.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the President of the United States, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Interesting Decisions of Judge Dick.

In the matter of W. H. Deaver and Oscar Eastmond, the Court decided:

1st. That under the Internal Revenue acts an officer has no right to search the private office of individuals or companies for papers in order to determine whether stamped or not. That this provision of the law only applies to whisky and tobacco, in which cases the Marshal or his deputy may search the private possessions of parties for objects of stamp and taxation.

2nd. That a United States Commissioner has jurisdiction co-extensive with the District, but when it appears that a county has a commissioner, such commissioner is entled to try the cases in that county.

3d. That a U. S. Commissioner has no right to travel with the Marshal, and to aid in the hunting of the evidence; that such an act on the part of a commissioner is a gross impropriety, and that such a traveling court might justly be regarded as a nuisance by the community.

4th. That for this great impropriety on the part of Oscar Eastmond, the rule is made absolute, and the said Eastmond not allowed to act farther in the capacity of U. S. Commissioner.

5th. That as W. H. Deaver was a subordinate, and acting under a superior authority, although his acts were not lawful in the attempt to search the Railroad books of Hon. W. A. Smith, yet the rule is discharged as to Deaver.

Another Decision.—United States *vs.* Joel Triplet. The defendant was charged with forcibly rescuing a cord from the hands of a U. S. Deputy Collector who had a warrant to collect taxes assessed for distilling brandy. It appeared in the proof that no notice had been given to the defendant of the assessment, but that the same was made by the assessor upon the information of some third party. The Court held that an assessment was void and could not be collected lawfully until the party liable had been notified of the assessment by some proper officer.

The above decisions will afford information to the people on the workings of the Revenue law. Great irregularities have existed in the administration of this law, and gross abuses; but Judge Dick, at the present term of the Court, has held the officers to a strict enforcement of the law. *Asheville Expositor, Nov. 13th.*

Public Lands.

During the last fiscal year public lands were disposed of as follows: Cash sales, 1,626,266.03 acres; located with military warrants, 214,940 acres, taken for homsteads, 3,793,612.52; located with agricultural college scrip, 653,446.41; certified to railroads, 603,357.57; certified to wagon roads, 76,676.83; approved to States as swamp, 238,548.65; certified for common schools, 76,909.17; certified for universities, 41,228.69; certified to seminaries, 320; approved to States for internal improvements, 170,775.76; Indian scrip locations, 14,222.96. Total, 13,030,606.87. Disposals of previous year, 11,864,975.64; increased disposal, 1,165,631.23. The cash receipts under various heads amounted to $3,408,515.50.

The surveys during the same period were as follows: Minnesota, 2,399,136.81 acres; Kansas, 3,464,226,04; Nebraska, 4,417,397.66; Oregon, 1.319,140.68; Washington Territory, 1.360,451; Colorado Territory, 2,298,401.12; Utah Territory, 545,593.83; Arizona Territory, 302,900.15; New Mexico Territory, 391,341.22; Dakota Territory, 4,295,899.28; Idaho Territory, 646,586 77; Montana Territory, 1,473,917.75; Wyoming Territory, 1,193,395.88; Indian Territory, 4,996,243.97; Louisiana, 172,377.96; Florida, 730,193.68. Total, 31,488,132.83. Surveyed during previous year, 29,450,939.55. Increase in number of acres surveyed, 1,037,193.28. Total area of the land, States and Territories, 1,834,998,400. Surveyed during the last fiscal year, 30,488,133; previously surveyed, 586,066,763. Total surveyed to June 30, 1873, 616,564,895. Leaving yet to be surveyed. 1,218,444.605.

[Special to the Baltimore Sun.]

Annual Report of the Postmaster-General.

BUSINESS OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The revenues of the Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, were $22,996,741.57, and the expenditures $26,658,192.31. The increase of revenue over 1872 was $1,081,315.20, and increase of expenditures $2,426,752.36. During the year the railroad routes have been increased in length 5,546 miles, and in cost $754,425. The number of railway postoffice lines in operation on June 30, 1873, was fifty-nine, extending over 14,866 miles of railroad and steamboat routes. The number of money order postoffices in operation during the last fiscal year was 2,775. The number of domestic money orders issued during the year was 3,355,686, the aggregate value of which was $57,516,216.69. These transactions show an increase over those of 1872 of $9,00,683.97. From May 1 to September 30 of this year the total number of postal cards issued was 64,302,300. In regard to the repeal of the franking privilege the Postmaster-General says the results of the first quarter of the current year are highly satisfactory, and have fully verified the predictions of the friends of repeal. He estimates the sales of postal cards for 1868 as footing up $1,034,732 and of official stamps at $2,250,000.

PRE-PAYMENT OF NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

The Postmaster-General renews his recommendation for the pre-payment of postage on newspapers at the office of mailing. He says collections of newspaper postage are now made with great difficulty, and there is no provision whatever by which dishonesty or negligence can be detected, and the department is compelled to accept whatever sum of money postmasters choose to charge against themselves. If his idea is adopted he believes he could safely consent to a reduction in newspaper rates of forty per cent. in the present prices. He recommends a reduction of a postage on all matter of the third-class to one cent each two ounces or fraction thereof. He devotes considerable space to the recommendation for the establishment of

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

He thinks the adoption of this system by the government would prevent any new lock up of currency as has lately been witnessed. He recommends that no depositor shall be allowed to deposit in any one year more than $300, and no greater accumulation of deposits than $1,000 shall be permitted for one depositor, the United States to pay 4 per cent, interest. He says it would strengthen our national finances by throwing these accumulations into the treasury, which, in turn, by judicious investments, would afford to monetary and banking institutions the very relief they now so eagerly seek. Thousands who doubt the security of the banks and savings institutions, whether private or organized under State laws, would cheerfully place their surplus money upon such terms in the keeping of the government. He disputes the argument that these banks would interfere with the existing saving banks if they are manged as originally designed without hope of profit or reward, but to provide a safe place for the small savings of the laboring classes. If savings banks are subjected to risks and prostituted for purposes of gain for their managers they should be overthrown. If on the contrary, they continue to be well managed and pay a greater rate of interest than that paid by the government, they will in no wise be put to disadvantage, because every depositor will be left free to select his place of deposit. Neither does he think that the national banks can raise any objection. As to the cry of centralization, he says that the only question is whether it is constitutional, and if it is, then the only thing to be considered is whether their establishment would on the whole be advantageous for the people and the government. If it can be shown that postal savings depositories will serve to fortify the national credit, make more equable the financial operations of the country, cultivate habits of thrift among the industrial classes, and illustrate the excellence of our institutions by protecting and augmenting the accumulations of self-denying toil, and thus in time merging the workman into the capitalist, the cry of centralization cannot be made to drown the voice of the people in their demand that the government of the United States shall execute for their benefit the high offices enjoined upon it by the Constitution. He denies that any numerous additional force of officers would be required. The work could be more cheaply and better done by government officers, controlled at every step by law, and punishable by severe penalties in case of default or embezzlement, than is possible under the present irresponsible and inefficient mode in which saving banks are conducted in many of the States. Mr. Creswell then gives the history of postal saving banks in favor of the

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

He now recommends that provision be at once made by law for the immediate establishment of the postal telegraph and for the construction of all such lines as may be needed under the direction of competent officers of the engineer corps of the army.

POSTAL CONVENTION.

A postal convention, establishing and regulating an exchange of correspondence between the United States and Japan, by the means of direct lines of steamers plying between the seaports of the two countries, has been formally agreed upon and executed with the charge d'affairs of Japan at Washington, and is to be carried into effect six months after its ratification by the government of Japan.

The Postmaster-General, in speaking of the regulation between the United States and France for a postal convention, says the department yielded to France in the increase of the rate of letter postage, and the advantage of rating and collecting her postage by the smaller standard of weight, and nothing can be urged against its adoption except the demand that this country shall use the exceptional French standard for rating letters. It has been submitted by the French minister to his government for instructions, and the Postmaster-General trusts that it will be accepted, as it concedes all that, in his judgment, the department can concede to effect a settlement of the vexed question in controversy, a due regard being had to the interests and convenience of the American people.

DISASTER AT SEA.—The steamship *Ville Du Havre* from New York for Havre sunk. Two hundred persons lost, and eighty-seven rescued.

Mrs. John Staples, of Penn's Store, Patrick county, Va., died last week.

John P. Hale, one of the original panel of Abolitionists, died at his residence in Dover, New Hampshire, last week.

The funeral of John P. Hale took place at Dover on Saturday last, at 2 o'clock.

Congress met on Monday.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Spain.

MADRID, Nov. 29.—At the bombardment of Cartagena, on Wednesday, the arsenal and barracks were the chief marks for the besiegers' artillery, but the Cathedral and hospital were also struck. On Friday the theatre, the Protestant church and two entire streets were destroyed and 270 persons were killed and wounded within the city. The insurgents have raised the black flag on the forts. At last accounts the fire around the city was subsiding. The loss of the besiegers has been exceedingly small. The officers of the Foreign squadrons succeeded in obtaining an armistice of four hours on Friday night.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The bombardment of Cartagena continues. The city is filled with wounded. Seventeen houses, including the principal hospital, have been destroyed.

French Politics.

Few Americans understand either the politics of France or England. We will avail ourselves of a recent letter in the New York *Herald* to obtain some light for our readers relative to parties in France. They are not designated because of the principles they hold, but according to the particular part of the French Chamber they occupy.—*Raleigh Sentinel*.

The "Extreme Right" and "Right" are Monarchists—believers in the divine rights of Kings. They number 95. Their leader is Duke of La Rochefoucault. The "Right Centre" favors a Constitutional Monarchy. They number 248 members. Their chiefs are Duke d'Aumale and Prince de Joinville. The "Left Centre" are "Liberals," and are for a Constitutional Government, and a free press, but do not much fancy Republicanism, believing it leads to disorder and despotism. They number 109. Their leaders are deRemusat, St. Hilaire and General Chanzy. The "Left" is for a Republic like our own. They number 147 and are controlled by Thiers, Jules Favre, Simon, Camot and Arago. The "Extreme Left" is ultra Republican, or Radical.—They number 76 and are led by Gambetta, Louis Blanc, Esquires and others.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says; Mr. Archy Womble, of Egypt, Chatham county, two years ago, received twelve peas in a letter from Oregon. From the products of the twelve this year, he raised eight bushels. He says they will produce 100 bushels to the acre.

DIED.—Mrs. Elizabeth Doub, widow of the late Rev. Peter Doub, died on Monday night, after an illness of about three months, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Chas. Yates. She was quite an aged lady.

Mrs. Griffith, wife of Rev. F. R. Griffith, pastor of the Oxford Methodist Church, died on the morning of November 24th.

The interest manifested in the revival at the Methodist Church in Greensboro last week was very great. We understand there was some forty conversions in all.—*Patriot.*

THE MARKETS.

Corrected by R. A. Wommack & Co., Dealer in General Merchandise.

Corn, (new)	50 a 60	Salt	1 80 a 1 90
Corn, (old)	65 a 70	" American,	0 00
Wheat,	1 55 a 1 65	Candles ada.	20 a 25
Flour,	3 80 a 4 25	Oils, Linseed,	0.00 a 1.25
Meal,	2 a 2	" Kerosene,	40 a 50
Chop,	1½ a 2	Sheetings, Fries' B.	10
Bacon,	12 a 15	" " A	11
Pork,	7 00 a 8.00	Yarn, Fries,	1 30 a 1 40
Lard,	11 a 12	Iron,	5½ a 6
Eggs,	15 a 00	Nails,	6½ a 7
Molasses,	28 a 40	Calf Skins, green,	20 cts.
Cheese Fac.	18 a 25	Tallow,	10 a 12
" Mount.	15 a 00	Beeswax,	28 a 30
Butter,	25 a 00	Clover Seed,	
Peas,	65 a 70	Home grown;	0.00 a 0.00
Apples, green,	50 a 1.00	Barrels Flour, Fruit	50
" dried,	5 a 10	Brick,	6.00 a 10.00
Potatoes, sw.	50 a 00	Shingles,	
" irish,	50 a 00	Long leaf pine,	4.50 a 5.25
Coffee,	25 a 30	Hay, per cwt.	40 a 50
Sugar,	10 a 14	Rags,	3 a 4
" crushed,	15 a 18	Butter Beans,	10

Dried Peeled Beaches, 10 a 21.

New York, Dec. 2.—Cotton. 15¼ a 00; Flour, $6 50 to $7 50; Corn, 69 a 00; Wheat, $1 55 a $0 00; Gold, $10 a $0 00.

Baltimore, Dec. 2.—Cotton 13½ 14½; Flour $7 25 a $0 00; Wheat, $1 65 a $1 71; Corn white, 80 a 00, yellow, 00 a 68; Oats, 48 Bacon, 9 a 10; Whisky, $0 000 a $0 000 Lard, 7½ a 8.

Charlotte, Dec. 2.—Bacon 13 a 14; Flour, $4 25 a $4 50; Corn, 70 a 75; Oats, 45 a 50; Wheat, $1 45 a $1 50; Whisky, $0 00 a 0 00; Peas, 70 a 00; Lard, 11 a 12½.

Richmond, Dec. 2.—Wheat, $1 70 a $1 75; Corn 80 a 00; Oats 50 a 00; Flour, superfine $7 25 a $0 00.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25.—Bacon 14 a 15; Flour, $6 00 a $7 00; Corn 95 a $1 00; Oats, 65 a 75; Rye, $1 00; Wheat, $1 50; Lard, 12 a 13; Whisky, $2 00 a $3 00; Brandy, $2 50; Salt, $1 75 a $1 00.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

COMPILED FROM THE RALEIGH PAPERS.

SENATE, TUESDAY, Nov. 25.

Several standing committees reported.

By Mr. Cunningham, a bill to authorize public schools in cities and towns of a population of more than 2,000. Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. Troy, a bill amendatory of an act to submit the proposed amendments to the Constitution to the people for ratification or rejection. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Walker, a bill to define the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. Cunningham, the rules were suspended, and the bill to provide for and cure certain irregularities in executions was taken up. The Judiciary Committee reporting favorably upon the bill, it passed its several readings without opposition, and upon motion of Mr. Cunningham the rules were suspended to allow the bill to be engrossed and sent to the House.

In regard to the bill Mr. Cunningham said there was a pressing necessity for this bill, and hoped it would be passed without delay. The Code of Civil Procedure requires executions issued by the Superior Courts to be made returnable in sixty days, and the act suspending the Code, ratified March 22, 1860, required executions when issued as aforesaid, to be made returnable to the next term of the Superior Court after their issue, and in consequence of the delay in the publication of this act, many executions were issued after its passage, and made returnable in sixty days instead of to term as required by said act. This bill was intended to validate these claims, and thereby prevent future litigation and trouble, and he trusted that a measure so necessary, working no harm to any, and intended to prevent great confusion, would at once receive the sanction of the Senate. As all were aware, the changes in our legislation had been great and rapid—often involving trials and expense to the people, and that we could not be too careful to heal any source of trouble to the public so occasioned, and which it was in our power to cure as in the present case.

Bill to provide for an additional term of the Superior Court of Guilford county, passed its several readings.

HOUSE.—By Mr. Settle: A bill making it a misdemeanor for any person who has executed a chattel mortgage, deed in trust or lien to dispose of the property with intent to defeat the mortgage. Referred.

By Mr. Marler: A bill to amend chapter 60, sections 27 and 28 of Battle's Revisal so as to allow insolvents who may be imprisoned as putative fathers of bastards, or for the fine and costs of any criminal prosecution, after remaining in prison ten days, to be discharged. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Blythe, the resolution asking our Representatives in Congress to endeavor to have the revenue laws modified, was taken up.

Mr. Marler advocated the passage of the resolution.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 101 yeas to 2 nays.

On motion of Mr. Stanford, the House refused to concur in the amendment extending the time to make return of taxes to the first Monday in February instead of the first Monday in January, as was originally mentioned in the bill. The other amendments were concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Gorman, the bill in reference to the organization of the State militia was referred to a Joint Select Committee.

SENATE, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26.

Mr. Love introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, It is perfectly apparent, that there will be but very few bills of any importance to pass upon during the present session of the Legislature, and *whereas*, the House calendar is now clear—nothing on it, and only a very small and light calendar in the Senate, and *whereas*, it is eminently right and proper, that said body, having comparatively nothing to do, should adjourn at an early day, therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate, (the House of Representatives concurring,) that this General Assembly will adjourn *sine die* on the 24th day of December, 1873, at 6 o'clock, a. m.

HOUSE.—Mr. Waugh, bill to enable the Commissioners of Surry county to consolidate and pay the debt of said county.—Referred.

Dudley, col., a bill to exempt from taxation factories established within the State for the purpose of manufacturing articles raised within the limits of the State. Referred,

Resolution to adjourn until Friday, 28th, introduced by Mr. Jones, of Caldwell, passed its several readings. A message was received from the Senate concurring in the same.

SENATE, FRIDAY, Nov. 28.

Mr. Love, a bill to prevent the obstruction of streams. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. King, a joint resolution relative to the tax upon cotton in the years '65, '66 and '67. It requests the North Carolina delegation in Congress to vote for a bill to refund the tax collected.

Leave was granted to Senator Waring to introduce a resolution relative to the Mecklenburg declaration of Independence, inviting Gov. Graham to publish all the evidence of the validity of that declaration and to that end to examine the archives in London and elsewhere. Resolution referred to a joint committee of both houses.

A bill was introduced to prevent the adulteration and the sale of adulterated alcoholic liquors.

SENATE, SATURDAY, Nov. 29.

Col. Allen, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably upon the bill postponing the count of the official vote upon the Constitutional Amendments until the 1st of April next.

A message was received from the House notifying the Senate of the refusal of that body to concur in Senate amendments to bill for relief of sheriffs, which fixed the time of payment of the last twenty-five per cent of State taxes on or before the 1st of February. Senate rescinded and agreed to 1st of January, the time fixed by the House.

Message from the House enclosing resolutions passed by the House instructing our delegates in Congress to vote for modification or repeal of revenue laws.

House bill to amend the charter of the Carolina Central Railroad Company.—[Limits the capital to ten million dollars, fixes shares at $100 each, and authorizes the corporation to mortgage at the rate of $25,000 per mile.]

On motion of Col. Ellis, the rules were suspended, and the bill passed its several readings.

A bill giving consent to the United States to purchase land in Currituck for the purpose of erecting a Light-House.—Upon motion the rules were suspended and passed its several reading.

Mr. Waring obtained leave to offer resolutions proposing to adjourn the General Assembly *sine die* on Monday next. Goes over one day under the rules.

HOUSE.—Mr. Brown, of Davidson, a resolution to pay 25 cents on the dollar on the old State debt and to repudiate the bonds issued by the State since the close of the war.

A number of bills were introduced and referred, of no interest to our readers.

Nothing of special importance on Monday.

OVER THERE.

I.

O think of a home over there,
By the side of the river of light,
Where the saints all immortal and fair,
Are robed in the garments of white, over there.
Over there, over there,
O think of a home over there,
Over there, over there, over there,
O think of a home over there.

II.

O, think of the friends over there,
Who before us the journey have trod,
Of the songs that they breathe on the air,
In their home in the palace of God over there.
Over there, over there,
O, think of the friends over there, over there,
Over there, over there, over there,
O think of the friends over there.

III.

My Saviour is now over there,
There my kindred and friends are at rest,
Then away from my sorrow and care,
Let me fly to the land of the blest.
:||: Over there, over there,
My Saviour is now over there. :||:

IV.

I'll soon be at home over there,
For the end of my journey I see;
Many dear to my heart over there,
Are watching and waiting for me.
:||: Over there, over there,
I'll soon be at home over there. :||:

PANIC PRICES!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT MRS. DOUTHIT'S MILLINERY STORE.

HAVING JUST OPENED A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of

New Fall and Winter
HATS AND BONNETS,
SASHES AND RIBBONS,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS,
LACES AND EDGINGS,
RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment of
LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS,
GLOVES AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY AND CORSETS.
A fine lot of LADIES' FURS,
KID GLOVES, BRAIDS AND SWITCHES,
Perfumeries and Extracts for the Hair and Handkerchief, and many other articles in my line.

Call at the Store, one door above W. T. Vogler's Jewelry establishment.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 20, 1873. 47-tf.

AGENTS! We wish to employ energetic and responsible Agents to canvass for the PRESS.

CHARTS FOR THE PEOPLE, at the BOOK STORE

FINE CUTLERY,
PERFUMERY,
CHEWING TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
Musical Instruments,
&c., &c., &c.,
AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Post Office Building, - - Salem, N. C

FOR SALE

BUGGY, SULKY, SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS. Enquire at BOOKSTORE.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C., Post Office Arrangement.—Office hours from 7 a. m. to eight p. m. during the week.

Time of arrival and closing the mails. N. W. N. C. R. R. from Greensboro to Salem, due 6.30 p. m., closes at 9 p. m.

Mount Airy mail closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a. m.; due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 12.30 p. m.

Madison mail due Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 3 p. m.; closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a. m.

Jerusalem mail closes every Monday at 7 a. m.; due every Tuesday by 7 p. m.

Jonesville Mail due every Friday by 7 p. m.; closes at 9 p. m.

Walkertown mail closes every Friday at 4 p. m.; due every Saturday by 7 p. m.

Panther Creek mail closes every Saturday at 7 a. m.; due by 8 p. m.

As no mails are received or sent on Sunday the Office will not be open on that day.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

R. J. WILLIAMS, DEC'D.—The Postmaster at this place handed us the following for publication as the best means of reaching the parties interested:

GAINSVILLE, COOK CO., TEXAS, November 24th, 1873.

To the friends of R. J. Williams:

On or about the 4th day of this month, a young man of the above name died at my house in this place. Since his death I have been informed that he was formerly from Forsyth Co., N. C. If that is his home and his friends or relatives wish for further information, they can address me at this place. The young man above mentioned was about 20 or 25 years of age. Very respectfully,

E. C. SIMMONS.

SAD ACCIDENT.—A very sad accident took place at 1 o'clock, P. M., on Friday last, in the Salem Academy. Miss Sallie Tilkey, of Augusta, Ga., while practicing on a piano, in one of the rooms set apart for that purpose, found her clothing on fire. She hurried into the next room, where two of her room-mates attempted to put the fire out, but did not succeed.—Running down stairs for help, fanned the flames to such an extent, that she was soon enveloped in a blaze before assistance came, which was rendered promptly by Prof. Lineback, who in doing so, burned his hands severely. The young lady was so badly injured, that the attending physicians could only alleviate her sufferings with no prospect of saving her life. With wonderful calmness Miss T. was only anxious to know her fate, expressing her readiness to meet her God, and that she could trust her Saviour, be it for life or for death. At her request, prayer was offered for her, and her favorite chapters read, John, 14, Psalm 23, Rev. 21 and 22.

She related what she knew of the origin of the fire,—doubtless a spark settling in her clothing,—and expressed her wish to see her friends before she died. This was, however, denied her, as she breathed her last at 7 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, and the afflicted parents could not arrive till Sunday morning, when they saw their only child a corpse indeed, but looking happy and beautiful in death. Loving and tender hands had, with aching hearts, prepared her for the grave, and the whole family saw a much loved and respected member for the last time, with solemn awe, and still that comfort, that she had gone to enjoy the pleasures prepared for all who love the Lord.

The remains were taken home for interment.

A SKATING RINK.—In all probability we will have a cold winter, and several young men have suggested the establishment of a Skating Rink, somewhere near town. The only feasible mode is to flood some accessible locality without endangering the health of the neighborhood. There are several places near by, which could easily be made to answer the purpose without the above mentioned objections, or inconveniencing any one. By turning the course of Bath Branch, so as to flood the meadow near by, would form a very pretty sheet of water, and when frozen would not be much exposed to the action of the sun's rays; besides it would be classic ground, covering the old Indian camp ground, during the memorable French war previous to the Revolution of 1776. There is another point, lower down, on the same water course, where a low sandy flat might also be flooded, but connected with considerable expense. Also the bed of an old ice pond at the south end of town might be turned to good account, if not of too small a surface. There may be other points about our water courses, but we can think of none that would answer as well as those mentioned above, so conveniently located.

THE SIDEWALKS.—We believe Salem has the credit of better sidewalks and more brick and stone pavements, than most places of its size in the State. This being conceded, let us endeavor to keep them in good repair. We notice several pavements somewhat out of order, which, if attended to now, could be repaired with very little expense, whereas, if let alone, will ultimately prove more troublesome and expensive.

STREET LAMPS.—We are pleased to see that *private enterprise* has taken hold of the street lighting. We notice five lamps on Main Street, between Patterson & Co. and C. W. Vogler's Grocery, making it quite cheerful. There are other localities dark, as yet, and we hope before the *"moon goes out,"* the whole of Main Street will be sufficiently illuminated. We have been assured that next year this enterprise will be duly noted and acted on by our Commissioners. The extraordinary street expenses have drawn too heavily upon the town treasury for any action in the matter this season.

FOUND DEAD.—Nicholas Garbode, a native of Germany, but for many years a resident of this neighborhood, was found dead in his bed on Monday. The coroner reports that after due examination, it was found unnecessary to summon a jury of inquest, as deceased had been in feeble health for some time, and the conclusion arrived at is that his death came from natural causes. Mr. Garbode was about 75 years of age.

HEAVY PORK.—A. Fogle, Esq., steward of Salem Female Academy, slaughtered 21 hogs last week, averaging 338 pounds, net. The heaviest weighed 435 pounds.

STOKES COURT.—The Danbury *Reporter* says, "there are 72 cases on the State and 84 on the civil docket, and we learn the term closed on Thursday of the first week." The *Reporter* assigns no reason for so short a term with so much business on hand.

THANKSGIVING DAY was observed by service in the Moravian Church. Rev. E. A. DeSchweinitz delivered a very appropriate and impressive discourse. Business was, however, only partially suspended, many of our country friends being in town, and of course, were accommodated by our merchants.

Rev. Mr. Smith, pastor of the Moravian Church at Friedberg, preached to his congregation on Thanksgiving Day.

PORK PACKING has commenced in good earnest in our city. The weather is dry, cold and bracing, and very favorable for the business. Most of the hogs are very fine, weighing from 250 to 350 for twelve and eighteen month olds, and as high as 400 and upwards for two year olds.

The Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church assembled at Friendship Church, nine miles west of Lexington, yesterday, 3rd instant.

I HAVE used DR. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR in my family for Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, and regard it as an invaluable remedy in those attacks. It has not failed to give relief in any instance. REV. W. F. EASTERLING, Florida Conference.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—We notice a number of members of the Legislature have obtained short leaves of absence. We learn the Representatives of Davidson, Stokes, Forsyth and others were at home a few days since, a short time only.

R. A. WOMMACK & Co. have removed to the Vogler Building, and will be pleased to see their friends. Goods will be sold at prices to suit the times. *

Kernersville Items.

It seems our Kernersville correspondent has not quite forgotten us. Under date of Dec. 1 he informs us that the Commissioners of that town did not decide in favor of a "dram shop" being opened near the R. R. depot, which he claims as a glorious victory. The Good Templars are steadily growing in numbers and bid fair to do much good.

The Post Office has been removed to a locality where the P. M. can render better accommodations. Mr. F. G. Chilcutt has resigned as R. R. Agent, and R. P. Kerner has been appointed in his place. Mr. Kerner has also received the appointment of Express Agent, the office having been opened the first of the week.

MT. AIRY ACCIDENTS AND SHOOTING SCRAPE.—The *Visitor* informs us that James Belton fell from a wagon and was run over, breaking his leg.——James Taylor's leg was broken by his having fallen among a drove of mules and being run over.——Ephraim Midkiff, of that neighborhood, in felling a tree, was struck by a limb, which broke his collar bone.——A colored shooting affair took place in town, in which one of the party was shot in the thigh, and the other jailed for his pains.

MARRIED,

In Kernersville, on the 25th ult., in the Moravian Church, by Rev. Z. Rush, of the M. E. Church, Mr. LINDSAY ROBERTS, Engineer on the R. & D. R. R., to Miss FLORA HESTER, of Kernersville.

DIED,

On the morning of Nov. 29th, Miss SALLIE G. TILKEY, daughter of Mr. John Tilkey, of Augusta, Ga. Her age was 17 years less 4 days.

During the time she was an inmate of Salem Female Academy she gained the esteem of all associated with her by her faithful performance of duty as well as by her amiability, gentleness and goodness.

The great Author of Life has seen fit to recall the spirit which he gave, in the fair morning of life, e'er the dews had gone to heaven, or the stars faded out of the sky, without waiting for the heat and burden of the day. Though God, in his inscrutable wisdom, sent for her literally in a chariot of fire, with *her* we know it is well,—she was neither troubled nor afraid, for she had in view the many mansions of her Father's House; and though we shed tears, *bitter tears*, we trust she is now learning at the Master's feet, redeemed and glorified. For her there was "Short Toil—Eternal Rest."

O Spirit! freed from earth
Rejoice! thy work is done;
The weary world's beneath thy feet,
Thou brighter than the sun!
Awake, and breathe the air
Of the celestial clime!
Awake to love that knows no change
Thou who art done with time.
Awake! thou art not now
With those of mortal birth;
The living God hath touched thy lips,
Thou who art done with Earth!

E. L.

Near Kernersville, on the 24th ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH SHIELDS.

TROPICAL FRUITS.—A Fresh supply of Oranges, Lemons, and other Tropical Fruits just received at C. W. VOGLER'S Grocery Store.

THE SCRAP BOOK. A few specimen numbers of ThScrap Book still on hand. Price 10 cents by mail.

The Most Popular Medicine Extant.

1840. Over 30 Years, 1873.

SINCE THE INTRODUCTION OF

PERRY DAVIS'

PAIN-KILLER,

And after thirty years' trial, the "PAIN-KILLER" may justly be styled the great medicine of the world, for there is no region of the globe into which it has not found its way, and none where it has not been largely and highly prized. Moreover, there is no climate to which it has not proved itself to be well adapted for the cure of considerable variety of diseases; it is admirably suited for every race. It has lost none of its good name by repeated trials, but continues to occupy a prominent position in every medicine chest; and is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues, from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Physicians of the first respectability recommend it as a most effectual preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for Bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c., but for Dysentery or Cholera, or any sort of bowel complaint, it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India and other hot climates, it has become the Standard Medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and other kindred disorders. For Coughs and Colds, Canker, Asthma, and Rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony to be an invaluable medicine. No article ever attained such unbounded popularity. As an external and internal medicine, the Pain-Killer stands unrivalled.

Thirty Years are certainly a long enough time to prove the efficience of any medicine, and that the PAIN-KILLER is deserving of all its proprietors claim for it, is amply proved by the unparalelled popularity it has attained. It is a SURE and EFFECTIVE remedy. It is sold in almost every country in the world, and is becoming more and more popular every year. Its healing properties have been fully tested, all over the world, and it needs only to be known to be prized. Be sure you buy none but the genuine, manufactured by PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I.

Sold by all Druggists. 48.

SALEM

Agricultural Works,

SALEM, N. C.

C. A. HEGE, G. T. GLASCOCK, Proprietors.

WE have just started a FOUNDRY at Salem, N. C., under the name and style of the Salem Agricultural Works. We have also on hand a large lot of Agricultural Implements and Labor Saving Machinery.

We are prepared to do all kinds of Iron or Brass casting at short notice, and on as reasonable terms as can be had elsewhere, considering the freight.—We would therefore solicit your orders for work in our line. We shall make Plows, Plow Points, Mill-Gearing, Mill Gudgeons, Andirons, Hollow Ware, and all kinds of repairs for horse powers, &c., &c,

We expect to keep on hand also, a varied assortment of labor saving machinery, such as Threshers and Cleaners, Mowers and Reapers, Horse Rakes, Nishwitz's Harrows, Corn Shellers, Cider Mills, Vegetable Slicers, Washing Machines, Clothes Wringers, Fire Extinguishers, Scales, Hand Shoe Pegging Machines, Sewing Machines, Scroll Saws, &c., &c.

100,000 lbs. Old Casting Wanted.

We will pay the higest market prices for OLD IRON and BRASS CASTINGS.

Bring on your Old Metal, and exchange it for new,
Save all the little pieces, be they ever so few;
And when you have collected every one you can find,
Don't make a mistake, but bear it in mind,
To take your Old Castings to the Salem Agricultural Works.

'Tis there they make the new things out of the old,
Out of the sand they take something better than gold;
Therefore bring along your pattern, your work they will do,
CHEAP, SMOOTH, SUBSTANTIAL, Perfect and True,
At the Salem Agricultural Works.

If you want a Machine, Harrow, Plow, or what not,
Go to their Ware-room and see what they've got;
They'll not charge you for merely looking around,
But hope to sell you something as soon as that something you have found,
At the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

Nov. 27, 1873. 48

VICK'S

FLORAL GUIDE

For 1874.

200 Pages. 500 Engravings, and Colored Plate. Published Quarterly, at 25 cents a year. First No. for 1874 just issued. A German edition at same price. Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

Nov. 27, 1873.—48.

DR. HOOPER'S

FEMALE PILLS

A positive cure for IRREGULARITY, SUPPRESSION, LEUCORRHEA, WEAKNESS, and all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Established fifty years. BE SURE AND GET THE GENUINE.

Price $1 00 per box, sent by mail securely sealed, with full directions, on receipt of price. Direct all orders,

HOOPER & CO.,

P. O. BOX 2,453. PHILADELPHIA, PA

Jan. 16, 1873–3-12m.

HARVEY & JONES,

GENERAL WHOLESALE

GROCERS

AND

LIQUOR MERCHANTS,

COMMERCIAL BLOCK,

Corner of Carey and 13th Streets,

RICHMOND, VA

July 17, 1873 29–12m

JOHN C. DAY,

OF NORTH CAROLINA WITH

THOS. D. TOY & CO.,

Successors to KING & TOY,

Wholesale Druggists,

No. 144 Main Street,

NORFOLK, VA.

July 17,-29-6m.

BAUGHMAN BROTHERS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Paper Bags and Flour Sacks,

And Dealers in every variety of

Papers, Twines, Envelopes,

GENERAL STATIONERY, &c.,

1310 Main Street,

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Aug. 28, 1873.—35-6m.

LAST CALL.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of Dr. A. T. Zevely, will please call and settle, without delay, otherwise notes and accounts will be placed in officers hands for collection.

L. V. BLUM,
T. R. PURNELL.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1873.

TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.

This unrivalled Southern Remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.

SIMMON'S LIVER REGULATOR OR MEDICINE,

Is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering, and many a dollar in time and doctor's bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

for Constipation, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth, billious attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, despondency, gloom and forebodings of evil, all of which are the offspring of a diseased Liver.

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

Manufactured Only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA.

Price $1 00. Sold by all Druggists. [42-]

UNABRIDGED.

SMITH'S COMPLETE BIBLE DICTIONARY at the BOOK STORE

STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

A lot of small Steel engravings suitable for Scrap Books at BLUM'S

Family Bibles, Fine and Common, at the BOOK STORE.

NOVELS! NOVELS!!

A LARGE lot of Novels, 50 cent Photograph Albums, Pocket Books, Dime Speakers, Letter Writers, Fortune Tellers, &c., &c., at the BOOKSTORE.

Building and Alphabet

BLOCKS

FOR CHILDREN,

at the - - BOOKSTORE

DRAWING PAPER.

CAP, DEMY and MEDIUM sizes Drawing Paper just received at the BOOKSTORE.

WATER N. F. BURNHAM'S NEW TURBINE WHEEL

Has been tested at YORK, PA., by D. M. ETTINGER, C. E., and at HOLYOKE, MASS., by JAS. EMMERSON, H. E.

For Pamphlet and Test Report, address N. F. BURNHAM, York, Pa.

The General R. E. Lee Monument.

The colosal monument to the memory of Gen'l Lee which is now rapidly being constructed under the direction and skill of Prof. Volentine, will, when completed, be the greatest triumph of art and mechanical skill ever produced in this country.—The structure will be surmounted by a reclining figure of Gen'l Lee enveloped in his military cloak. The form will be finely carved in marble, and the expression of countenance rendered with life-like correctness. In order to complete this grand monument at the earliest possible day, the Executive Committee of the Memorial Association, of Lexington, Va., which is composed of such distinguished men as Gen'l Pendleton, Gen'l Terry, Hon. Wm. McLaughlin, Col. Preston Johnston, Col, Jas. K. Edmondson, Chas. Davidson and others, have, by permission, authorized the publication and sale of a perfect *life size* steel engraved portrait of Gen'l Joseph E. Johnson. The proceeds of its sale to be applied in furtherance of the object of this Association, namely: to the erection of a monument to the memory of Gen'l R. E. Lee, at the Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va. The portrait will be sold only by subscription, through regular authorized agents, and every subscriber will receive a certificate signed by the Secretary and Chairman of the Lee Memorial Association. We commend this portrait to the public, and hope some good energetic man will secure the agency in this section in order to help on the good work. Messrs. W. W. Bostick & Co., Nos. 177 & 179 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, have been constituted and appointed General Managers of Agencies, and any communications addressed to them, for circulars, terms, and certificates, will receive prompt attention.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to the next session of the General Assembly of North Carolina to incorporate the Congregation of United Brethren of Salem and its vicinity.

November 6, 1873. [45.]

Strupe's Upper Leather,

HEAVY AND LIGHT,

FOR SALE AT WOMMACK & CO'S.,

Sept. 11, 1873.-37

ESTABLISHED 1827!

THE OLD FRANKLIN PRESS.

PLAIN AND FANCY

BOOK & JOB PRINTING

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

MUSIC.--A fresh supply of Musical Instruments just received at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE RAILWAY.

Richmond & Danvile Railroad, (N. C. Division.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after Sunday, Sept. 28th, 1873.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leave Charlotte,	2.50 P. M.	8.15 A. M.
" Air-line Junction,	2.56 "	8.30 "
" Salisbury,	5.02 "	10.21 "
" Greensboro,	8.15 "	12.45 P. M.
" Danville,	11.17 "	3.12 "
" Burkville,	3.34 A. M.	7.41 "
Arrive Richmond,	6.35 "	10.27 "

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS
Leave Richmond,	1.05 P. M.	5.00 A. M.
" Burkville,	4.10 "	8.29 "
" Danville,	8.45 "	12.48 P. M.
" Greensboro,	11.38 "	3.50 "
" Salisbury,	2.03 A. M.	6.06 "
Arrive Charlotte,	4.05 "	8.15 "

GOING EAST. STATIONS.	MAIL.	GOING WEST.	MAIL.
Leave Greensboro,	8.20 P. M.	Arrive	11.38 P. M.
" Comp'y Shops,	10.00 "	"	9.30 "
" Raleigh,	1.40 A. M.	"	5.26 "
" Goldsboro,	2.30 "	"	4.30 "

Mail trains daily, both ways, over entire length of roads.

Pullman Palace Cars on all night trains between Charlotte and Richmond (without change).

SCHEDULE FOR TRAIN ON SALEM BRANCH

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Salem,		8.00 A. M.
Kernersville	8.36 A. M.	8.46
Friendship,	9.15	9.20
New Garden,	9.32	9.35
Salem Junction,	9.45	9.46 A. M.
Greensboro,	10.00 P. M.	

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Greensboro,		4.30 P. M.
Salem Junction,	4.39 P. M.	4.40
New Garden,	4.50	4.51
Friendship,	5.03	5.07
Kernersville,	5.37	5.50 P. M.
Salem,	6.25 P. M.	

S. E. ALLEN, Gen. Ticket Agent.
T. M. R. TALCOTT, Eng. & Gen. Sup't.

PERFUMERY AND Fancy Articles.

For the HOLIDAYS at Zevely's Drug Store.

THE public are most respectfully invited to call and examine my new and handsome stock of goods, suitable for holiday presents, superior to anything ever offered in my line, in this market, and at greatly reduced rates. J. H. ZEVELY.

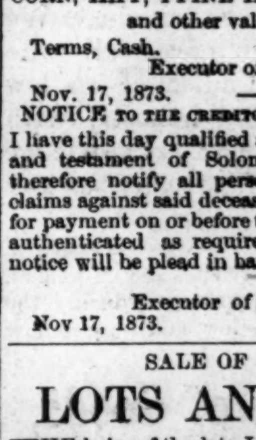
Salem, N. C., Nov. 20, 1873.

AT STORE.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

FANCY GOODS

Such as PAPIER MACHE DESKS, BRONZE and GLASS INKSTANDS, PEARL PAPER KNIVES, PEARL CARD CASES, FANCY PENHOLDERS, LETTER WEIGHTS, &c., &c.



The Fleetwood Scroll Saw.

Price from $10 to $15.

THE FLEETWOOD SCROLL SAW should be in the hands of all amateurs.

Runs easy as a Sewing Machine.

Will readily saw ¼ inch material. Send for Catalogue to

C. A. HEGE, Salem. N. C.

This Saw will be on exhibition at Raleigh and Salisbury Fairs.

Executor's Sale.

HAVING this day qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of SOLOMON TRANSOU, dec'd., according to law, I will sell at public auction, at the late residence of said testator, in Bethania, on the 16th day of December next, all the personal property belonging to my testator, consisting of valuable

HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE,
FARMING and WAGON MAKER'S TOOLS,
CORN, HAY, 4 FINE HOGS, 1 COW,
and other valuable property.

Terms, Cash. J. C. CONRAD, Executor of Solomon Transou, dec'd.

Nov. 17, 1873.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF SOLOMON TRANSOU:

I have this day qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Solomon Transou, deceased, I therefore notify all persons having any debts or claims against said deceased, to present them to me for payment on or before the 17th of November, 1874, authenticated as required by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

J. C. CONRAD, Executor of Solomon Transou, dec'd.

Nov 17, 1873. 47-tds.

SALE OF VALUABLE

LOTS AND LANDS.

THE heirs of the late John Brown being of age and those residing out of this State having empowered the undersigned, he will sell at public auction in Winston, FOR CASH, on the 11th day of December, 1873, TWO VALUABLE VACANT LOTS, ON MAIN STREET, in Winston, opposite the residences of Thos. J. Wilson, Esq., and Maj. T. J. Brown. Said lots are very desirable for business or a private residence.

Also at the same time and place, he will sell, in 2 lots, a tract of land in Forsyth County, about one mile from Winston, lying on the Brookstown and Shallow Ford roads, and on the waters of Silas and Muddy Creeks, adjoining the lands of Fries, John Miller and others, containing about 175 acres. Said lands will be sold on a credit of 3 months with interest from date.

Bond and approved security will be required from the purchaser. Said sale will be made at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. For further particulars see T. J. Wilson, Robt. Gray, H. W. Fries, or John Miller, Sen. A plot of said lots and lands is posted at the Court-House door in Winston. J. C. BROWN.

Winston, N. C., October 9th, 1873.—tds.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR,

FOR SALE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

At Zevely's Drug Store,

At Manufacturer's Prices.

D. P. MAST,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WINSTON, N. C.

WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, and adjoining Counties.

Pays special attention to the settlement of Estates and to Southern Claims.

Office in the Court House. 3-1y.

W. B. GLENN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

YADKINVILLE, N. C.,

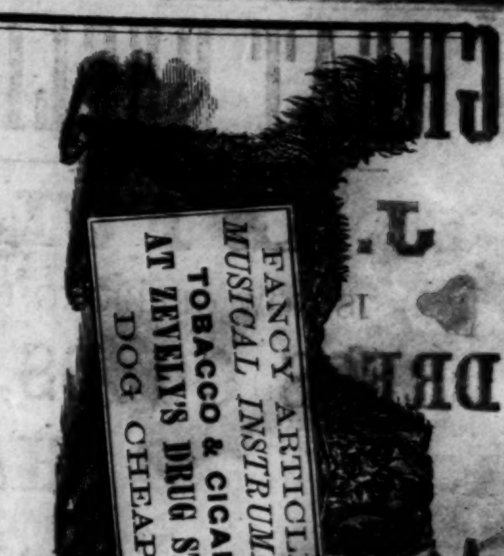
Will practice in the counties of Yadkin, Stokes, Surry and those adjoining.

Prompt attention given to the collection of claims 3-1y.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES

FOR SALE.

ENQUIRE AT THIS OFFICE.



ENLARGED AND IMPROVED

FOR THE

Fall & Winter Trade

1873--'74.

COME AND SEE! COME AND SEE!

THE NEW STOCK OF

Notions and Trimmings

JUST OPENED AT THE

Salem Notion Store,

SOUTH-SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE,

NEAR SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY.

NOTIONS.

My increased trade has induced me to enlarge my store room to

Double its Former Size,

with two entrances, and two show-windows, enabling me to increase my stock and make a more elegant display of goods for the

FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN,

A FULL LINE OF

Gents' & Ladies' Underwear,

HOSIERY, KID, SILK AND COTTON GLOVES, KNIT GOODS, SUCH AS SHAWLS, SACQUES, HOODS, NUBIAS, CAPS, TOWELS, NAP-KINS, BED SPREADS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, CORSETS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, RIBBONS, SATCHELS, &c., &c., &c., &c.

A FULL LINE OF

GERMANTOWN WOOLS AND ZEPHYRS,

OF ALL COLORS.

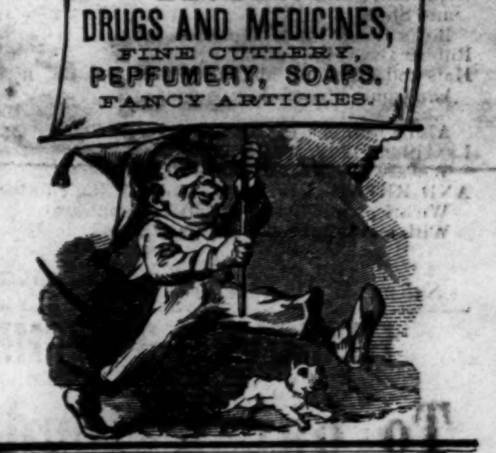
OTTOMAN, SOFA-CUSHION and SLIPPER PATTERNS.

Ladies' and Gent's HANDKERCHIEFS, PAPER COLLARS, CUFFS, NECK TIES, &c., at astonishingly LOW PRICES!

Come and see!

J. BLICKENDERFER.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 30, 1873.-44.



Great Family Medicines.

Dr. GREEN'S FIT CURE!

The Great Remedy for Epilepsy,

CURES

Fits, Spasms, Convulsions and Nervous Wakefulness, acts promptly, often arresting the Fits from the first day's use, even where they have existed for years.

COMPOUND EX. CORYDALIS!

The Great Vegetable Alterative,

CURES

Scrofula, Secondary Syphalis, Eruptions on the Skin, and all diseases arising from impure Blood.

MEDICATED HONEY!

A Sovereign Balm for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all diseases of the air-passages and Lungs. By its timely use many supposed cases of Consumption are promptly relieved and the Lungs restored to health.

NEURALGIA SPECIFIC!

A prominent, positive and permanent relief for the excruciating pains of Neuralgia, Rheumatism and Sciatica.

Prepared only by

Drs. GREEN, LINDLEY & BENTLEY, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

For Sale at the BOOK STORE.

THE SALEM PRINTING OFFICE.

Having procured a FAST JOB PRESS, we are prepared to execute JOB WORK at short notice, and at prices to suit the times. All we ask is a fair trial.

Particular attention paid to

PAMPHLETS,
ADVERTISING SHEETS,
POSTERS, HANDBILLS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
CARDS AND TOBACCO LABELS.

LEGAL BLANKS printed to order in a few hours' time.

We guarantee our work to be well done, and will make the most liberal arrangements for HEAVY JOBS, as well as the ordinary styles of printing.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FINE WORK

We would like to make arrangements with merchants, manufacturers and others for all the printing they have to do, as it will materially reduce the prices.

A Good Six-Horse power

STEAM ENGINE

FOR SALE, cheap for cash.

Apply to C. A. HEGE, Salem, N. C

FRENCH BOOT POLISH.

CHOCOLATE.

EXTRA FINE COMBS, BUFFALO AND SHELL TOOTH BRUSHES, KEY RINGS, FANCY EXTRACTS, MEEN FUN, GUM NIPPLES, &c., &c., AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Call and see for yourselves. I am satisfied that I can please.

JOHN H. ZEVELY.

GREAT DECLINE IN PRICES

J. L. FULKERSON

IS NOW OFFERING HIS LARGE STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS, &c., &c.,

At Panic Prices

To Cash Buyers.

☞ **Cash customers will find it to their interest to call and see**

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 20th, 1873.

WHERE TO BUY

IS AN

IMPORTANT QUESTION

To every person in the land, rich or poor, high or low. How to use money to the greatest advantage in the purchase of the necessaries or luxuries of life, is a problem worthy of serious and constant attention.

In the first place, the men you deal with should be honest and upright. In the second place, they should understand their business so thoroughly as to enable them to purchase their goods at the LOWEST POSSIBLE FIGURES, and in the third place they should sell to their customers at a REASONABLE PROFIT.

We hope that our many friends will accord to us the possession of the above requisites for good merchants, and with full determination to maintain our good name, and to inspire continued and increased confidence in our experience, fairness and devotion to business, we beg leave to announce the opening of the

LARGEST, BEST SELECTED,

AND MOST VARIED

STOCK OF GOODS

EVER PUT INTO OUR HOUSE.

We present unusual and unrivalled attraction to every buyer, man, woman or child. We have goods for every trade and profession, and we flatter ourselves that we can meet all wants at exceedingly low prices.

WE KEEP

Dress Goods, from plain to beautiful.
Dry Goods, largest assortment to be found.
Shawls in great variety.
Fancy Goods of many kinds.
Hosiery, full lines for both sexes.
Gloves, Cotton, Woolen, Buck and Kid.
Musical Instruments, cheap to good.
Ladies' Fine Sewed Shoes. Morocco, Cloth, Calf and Kid, made expressly for us.
Gent's Fine Boots and Shoes, Evans and Burt's splendid Gaiters, Bay State Gaiters, Pegged Boots and Shoes of all kinds, including many styles for Boy's, Youths Misses and Children.
Rubber Over Shoes and Buskins.
Hats and Caps, suitable for young and old, a very handsome line of these goods.
Umbrellas, from cheapest to very best.
Groceries and Provisions, to which department we give much attention, and hereafter shall give more.
Iron and Steel of various kinds. This stock will be kept up to the full requirement of wagon and carriage makers, blacksmiths and farmers.
Hardware, a very neat assortment of good Goods.
Crockery in fuller supply than usual and at lower prices,
Drugs, carefully selected, and sufficient for ordinary purposes.
Oils, Kerosine and Linseed, by retail or by the bbl., at very low figures.
Leather, best French Calf Skins, best Sole.
J. W. Fries' No. 1 Upper and fine finished Calf Skins.

Also a number of Miscellaneous articles, such as Paints, Oils Cloths, Furniture Cloths, Patent Leather, Lamps, Stone Ware, &c., &c.

We are determined to sell these Goods. We shall offer unusual inducements to both WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS. Unremitting efforts will be made to please all customers.

We are aware of the scarcity of money, and our Goods shall be priced accordingly,

With a grateful sense of favors already bestowed, we ask for a large increase of patronage.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., October 30th, 1873. [44

REMOVED TO THE VOGLER BUILDING.

To our Friends and Customers

IN PARTICULAR

AND TO EVERYBODY GENERALLY.

We desire to return our grateful acknowledgments to the many friends who have so liberally sustained us, and given us their patronage. We have no complaints to make,—We have endeavored to please all who favored us with their custom,—to sell them our merchandise at as low figures as we could to live and let live,—to deal fairly and honestly with all,—and now, in return, we with pleasure and gratitude acknowledge that we have been liberally sustained by as good a set of customers as any merchant can be proud of.

Whilst we are thus thankful for past favors, we will now advise our friends and customers, that we have just returned from the Northern cities, whither we hastened during the recent MONEY PANIC, believing it was a good time to buy goods low, and we are now receiving

A Large and Well Selected Stock of Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING

DRY GOODS:

Prints, Alpacas, Mohairs Empress Cloth, Poplins, Cottonades, Jeans, Cassimeres, Velveteens, Denins, Stripes, Checks, Sheetings, &c., &c.

FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

Shawls, Hoods, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Buttons, Brushes, Combs, Umbrellas, Paper and Linnen Collars, Shirts, Shirt Fronts Flannel Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Travelling Sacks, Hosiery, Needles, Pins, Threads, &c.

We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of FRIES' GOODS,

Cotton Yarns, Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Sheetings, and the beautiful Alamance Plaids of every style and color

DRUGS, PAINTS AND DYE-STUFFS.

Of every Variety and of the very Best Quality.

Lamp Oil, Sweet Oil, Turpentine, Patent Medicines, Chrome Yellow, Extracts, Chrome Green, Linseed Oil, Spanish Brown, Castor Oil, Spices, Liniment, Machine Oil, Ven. Red, Window Glass, Essences, Cordial, Putty.

A FINE STOCK OF HARDWARE.

Cut Nails, Clinch Nails, Horse Shoe Nails, Shoe Nails, Sprigs, Tacks, Screws, Hinges, Locks, Latches, Saws, Hatchets, Hammers, Axes, Trace Chains, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Cutting Knives, Scythes, Brier Hooks, Hames, Whips, Ropes.

GROCERIES. White and Brown, Crushed, Granulated and Pulverized Sugars, Coffee, Tea, Candies, Candles, Molasses, by the gallon, barrel or hogshead, Salt. Stone Ware, Buckets, Tubs, Brooms and Shoe Mats, Wood and Willow Ware. Tin Ware, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Full line of SHOES AND BOOTS, Men's, Women's, Youth's and Children's Shoes. GLASS STONE AND QUEENSWARE.

AND NOW WE WANT TO SAY TO YOU, that we are particularly anxious for you to call and take home some GOOD BARGAINS, for the following good reason: Since we purchased this stock of goods, we have resolved to change our business, and intend as speedily as we possibly can to CLOSE OUT OUR ENTIRE PRESENT STOCK, and go into the HARDWARE business exclusively!

This is no blarney! but sober truth! We intend to sell off all our present stock of goods at reduced prices, and that in little time. We therefore invite you. ONE AND ALL! COME AND SEE! seeing will be believing, and seeing and believing will cause you to buy cheap bargains, which will be to your own benefit, and will please and delight

Your humble Servants,

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

Salem, N. C., October 23, 1873.

W. A. LASH, Jr., CABEL HAIRSTON, } Proprietors. O. C. SMITH, Auctioneer

LASH'S NEW WAREHOUSE,

WINSTON, N. C.

Is now open for the sale of Leaf Tobacco.

OUR HOUSE IS SITUATED ON THE EAST SIDE OF TOWN, NEAREST THE DEPOT and has

Eight large Sky Lights, with a South Light,

which gives it the advantage of other houses in the place. All we ask is a trial, and we guarantee the

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES.

March 1873. LASH & HAIRSTON.

VINEGAR BITTERS

PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL

Dr WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of Vinegar Bitters?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of Vinegar Bitters in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

If men will enjoy good health, let them use Vinegar Bitters as a medicine, and avoid the use of alcoholic stimulants in every form.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Grateful Thousands proclaim Vinegar Bitters the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, Walker's Vinegar Bitters have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of Walker's Vinegar Bitters occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Jaundice.—In all cases of jaundice, rest assured that your liver is not doing its work. The only sensible treatment is to promote the secretion of the bile and favor its removal. For this purpose use Vinegar Bitters.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco, California and cor. Washington and Charlton Sts., New York.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

HARVEY & JONES,

GENERAL WHOLESALE

GROCERS

AND

LIQUOR MERCHANTS,

COMMERCIAL BLOCK,

Corner of Carey and 13th Streets,

RICHMOND, VA

July 17, 1873 29-12m

JOHN C. DAY,

OF NORTH CAROLINA WITH

THOS. D. TOY & CO.,

Successors to KING & TOY,

Wholesale Druggists,

No. 144 Main Street,

NORFOLK, VA.

July 17,-29-6m.

FOR SALE

BUGGY, SULKY, SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS. Enquire at BOOKSTORE.

☞ **CHARTS** FOR THE PEOPLE, at the BOOK STORE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REMEMBER

The 3rd of December.

Those who propose investing, (and who does not?) in tickets for the

Fourth Grand Gift Concert

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY

Which comes off in Louisville on the 3rd of December next, have no time to lose.

ONLY 60,000 TICKETS

HAVE BEEN ISSUED, AND

12,000 CASH GIFTS,

AMOUNTING TO

$1,500,000,

WILL BE DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS:

LIST OF GIFTS:

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		17,500
10 CASH GIFTS	$10,000 each	100,000
30 CASH GIFTS	5,000 each	150,000
50 CASH GIFTS	1,000 each	50,000
80 CASH GIFTS	500 each	40,000
100 CASH GIFTS	400 each	40,000
150 CASH GIFTS	300 each	45,000
250 CASH GIFTS	200 each	50,000
325 CASH GIFTS	100 each	32,500
11,000 CASH GIFTS	50 each	550,000

Whole Tickets, $50. Coupons, (Tenths) $5.

ELEVEN TICKETS FOR $500.

For tickets or information, address

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.

STEAM ENGINES BOILERS, AND MACHINERY.

Stationary and Portable Steam Engines and Boilers, Gray's Anti-Friction Cotton Press, Circular, Gang, and Mulay Saw Mills; Portable and Stationary Flouring Mills, Sugar Cane Mills and Sugar Pans, Narrow Guage Locomotives and Dummy Engines for street, roads and mining purposes, new and second-hand Iron and Wood Working Machinery of every description. Send for circular.

WASHINGTON IRON WORKS,
60 Vesey Street, New York.

BOLLINGER'S PATENT

Turbine Water Wheel

AND MILL GEARING.

The best and cheapest *first-class* Turbine in the market.

Wheels sent on trial. Pamphlets of information free. Address

O. J. BOLLINGER & CO., York, Pa., or
B. DAVIDSON, Agent, Company's Shops, N. C.

RICH FARMING LANDS

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP!

E BEST INVESTMENT!

No Fluctuations! Always Improving in Value!

The Wealth of the Country is made by the Advance in Real Estate.

NOW IS THE TIME!

Millions of acres of the finest lands on the Continent, in Eastern Nebraska, now for sale—*many of them never before in the market*—at prices that DEFY COMPETITION.

5 & 10 Years Credit Given, with Interest at 6 per ct.

The Land Grant Bonds of the Company *taken at par* for lands. They can now be purchased at a large discount.

Full particulars given, new Guide with new Maps mailed free, by addressing O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner, U. P. R. R.,
Omaha, Neb.

"DOMESTIC" PAPER FASHIONS.

Agents Wanted!

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO., NEW YORK.

$20 SAVED!

To meet the urgent demand of the times the

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.

have determined to

REDUCE PRICES,

and will hereafter sell their $70 Machine for $50, and other styles in proportion.

THE FLORENCE

is the only Sewing Machine that feeds the work backwark and forward, or to right and left, as the purchaser may prefer. It has been greatly IMPROVED AND SIMPLIFID, and is far better than any other machine in the market.

IT IS NOW THE CHEAPEST.

Florence, Mass., Nov. 1, 1873. Agents Wanted.

FIRESIDE HINGE CONE BURNER FOR SUN CHIMNEYS, made by PLUME & ATWOOD, produces the largest light. Can be used on any coal oil lamp. For sale by all lamp dealers.

BEST AND OLDEST FAMILY MEDICINE

SANDFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,

A purely Vegetable Cathartic and Tonic, for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility, Sick Headache, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of Liver, Stomache and Bowels. Ask your Druggist for it. Beware of Imitations.

"PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25 cents; together with a marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies. A queer book. 100,000 sold. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia.

WOMEN MEN, Girls and Boys wanted to sell our French and American Jewelry, Books, Games, &c., in their own localities. No capital needed. Catalogues, Terms, &c., sent free P. O. VICKORY & CO., Augusta, Maine.

MONEY MADE RAPIDLY with Stencil & Key Check Outfits. Calalogues and full particulars FREE. S. M. SPENCER, 117 Hanover Street, Boston.

500 AGENTS wanted for our popular MAPS and religious and historical CHARTS. Splendid assortment! Large sales! Large profits! Address HAASIS & LUBRECHT, Empire Map and Chart Establishment, 107 Liberty St., New York. 46-4w.

Musical Instruments

AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

VIOLINS, GUITARS,
BANJOS, TAMBORINES,
FLUTES, FIFES,
ACCORDIONS.

VIOLIN, GUITAR AND BANJO STRINGS.

Extra Violin

BOWS and HAIR.

A. S. JONES, Barber,

AGAIN offers his services to his old friends and customers at the stand formerly occupied by Claiborne Lash, in the Store building of Patterson & Co. He will also be prepared, in a short time, to work ladies' hair into Curls' Braids, Frisettes, &c., at reasonable rates. 37 3m

MUSIC.—A fresh supply of Musical Instruments just received at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING.
PALPITATION OF THE HEART.
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA.
CATARRH, INFLUENZA.
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM.
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the **Ready Relief** to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of **Radway's Ready Relief** with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers [aided by RADWAY'S PILLS] so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES: SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other Fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins.

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

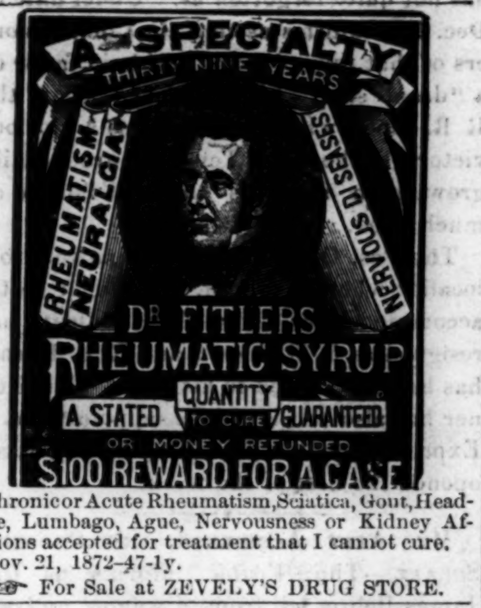
DR. RADWAY'S

Perfect Purgative and Regulating Pills

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive Cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or deleterious drugs.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system, from all the above named disorders. Price, 25 cents per Box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren St., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.



of Chronic or Acute Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout, Headache, Lumbago, Ague, Nervousness or Kidney Affections accepted for treatment that I cannot cure.

Nov. 21, 1872–47-1y.

☞ For Sale at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

JUST RECEIVED.—FINEST SHAVING SOAP, HAIR DYE, PERFUMERY, &c., at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

Wines! Wines! Wines!

ENCOURAGE HOME ENTERPRISE,

AND buy your Wines of S. T. MICKEY, which are pure, and have taken the premium at all Fairs wherever exhibited.

I also have choice

GRAPE VINES,
RASPBERRY,
BLACKBERRY,
CURRANT,
GOOSEBERRY,
and STRAWBERRY PLANTS,

GRAPE CUTTINGS and HORSE RADISH SETTS which I can furnish by the dozen, 100 and 1000 at reduced prices. Orders from a distance solicited, and Plants and Vines sent by Mail or Express packed so as to secure them from damage or exposure.—Orders should be sent in by the first of December, to secure prompt returns.

I will pay 75 cents per 100 pounds for bones, in vines or plants, or 50 cents cash, delivered.

I have good IRON BOUND BARRELS, which will make good craut, vinegar or pickling stands, also two large STANDS, to hold 175 gallons.

I have CANNED PEACHES, put up in self-sealing cans, filled with the choicest fruit from my fruit farm. Terms Cash.

S. T. MICKEY,
Near the Big Coffee-Pot, Salem, N. C.
Sept 18, 1873.—38-tf.

A. N. ZEVELY,

[Late Assistant Post-Master General.]

ATTENDS TO BUSINESS

BEFORE THE VARIOUS

Departments of the Government

OFFICE 421, E. STREET,

OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

☞ Post-Office Address, Lock Box, 79, Washington City, D. C.

BAUGHMAN BROTHERS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Paper Bags and Flour Sacks,

And Dealers in every variety of

Papers, Twines, Envelopes, GENERAL STATIONERY, &c.,

1310 Main Street,

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Aug. 28, 1873.—35-6m.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

CONSUMPTION

which can be cured by a timely resort to this standard preparation, as has been proved by the hundreds of testimonials received by the proprietors. It is acknowledged by many prominent physicians to be the most reliable preparation ever introduced for the relief and cure of all Lung complaints, and is offered to the public, sanctioned by the experience of over forty years. When resorted to in season it seldom fails to effect a speedy cure in the most severe cases of Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Asthma, Colds, Sore Throat, Pains or Soreness in the Chest and Side, Liver Complaint, Bleeding at the Lungs, &c. Wistar's Balsam does not dry up a Cough, and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most preparations, but it loosens and cleanses the lungs, and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint.

PREPARED BY
SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston, Mass.,
And sold by Druggists and Dealers generally.

PICTURES FOR THE PEOPLE.

HIGHLY COLORED ORNAMENTED CHARTS of the following subjects:

Prince of Peace,
Life of Christ,
Pilgrim's Progress,
Our Saviour,
Mt. Vernon, Cheap at the BOOK STORE.

AT THE BOOK STORE.

NEAT WALNUT WORK BOXES at low price
TRANSPARENT SLATES, three sizes.
Cheap Port Folios, Paper Window Shades,
Fireboard Prints, Wall Paper,
INITIAL PAPER,–Rose Tint, and Ornamented.
Magill's Paper Fasteners,
New Ink Erasers,—the best thing out.
Good and cheap Writing Paper.
Blank Account and Record Books.
Tilden's Nonspilling Inkstands.
and many other articles in our line.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March 31, 1871.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE BOOK STORE,

Mental Photograph Albums,
Waverly and other Novels, (cheap.)
Dickens and other Novels, (cheap,)
Pocket-Maps, N. C.
Hayden's Dictionary of Dates.
Pictures of Christ,
Steel Engraving of Holy Family.
World Essays,
Songs before Sunrise.
A Woman's Poems,
Verses, by. H. H.

May 19, 1871.

Dick's English Classics.

The Cheapest Books ever Published,

Shakspeare	50 cents
Byron	50 "
Scott	25 "
Goldsmith	50 "
Burns	25 "
Milton	25 "
Cowper	25 "
Wordsworth	25 "
Moore	25 "

At the BOOK STORE.

BOOKS AT COST.

Bullion's Analytical and Practical Grammar,
Davie's Elements of Written Arithmetic,
" First Lessons "
" Practical "
" University "
" Intellectual "
Robinson's Progressive Higher "
Smith's "
Wilson's Primer,
Wilson's Speller,
First Lessons in Botany,
Bullion's English and Latin Dictionary.

The above books will be sold at cost and carriage, if early application be made at the

Dec. 12, 1872. BOOK STORE.

NATIONAL SERIES.

National Primers,
Spellers and Readers.
Dickens and Bulwers Novels,
Cheap editions at the BOOK STORE,

BUY YOUR SCHOOL BOOKS, PAPER AND INK AT BLUM'S.

THE ALMANAC!

BLUM'S

Farmer's and Planter's

Almanac

FOR THE YEAR 1874,

FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

At the Bookstore.

SAPOLIO

removes stains and grease from carpets and other woven fabrics.

There is no one article known that will do so many kinds of work and do it as well as Sapolio. Try it.

July 10, 1873. For sale at the Book-Store.

LAST CALL.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of Dr. A. T. Zevely, will please call and settle, without delay, otherwise notes and accounts will be placed in officers hands for collection.

L. V. BLUM,
T. R. PURNELL.

Salem, N.C., Jan. 1, 1873.